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EXAMINER	
CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2143	7

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/606,824	SHAH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Azizul Choudhury	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 December 2003*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 June 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4, 7-10, 13, 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Perlman et al (US005805818A), hereafter referred to as Perlman.

1. With regards to claim 1, Perlman teaches a method of analyzing network endpoint probe results, the method comprising:

- Transmitting or receiving a plurality of endpoint probes associated with multiple different endpoint addresses;
- Identifying a group of multiple endpoint addresses associated with a same network domain;
- Using a reduced number of network addresses less than a total number of identified endpoint addresses to identify probe results for all of the identified endpoint addresses

  (Perlman discloses a design where the status of nodes is obtained through packets that request for acknowledgement from neighboring nodes (column 3, lines 55-65, Perlman). The packets (equivalent to probes) are sent and received between different nodes. The packets affirm the status of

neighboring nodes (equivalent to the same network domain claim). In addition, fewer addresses are used as claimed since the packets obtain information from neighboring node. Travel time is saved along with savings in resources (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Perlman teaches a method which further comprises: caching all of the identified endpoint addresses in the reduced number of network addresses thereby reducing a total amount of cache required to store network preparedness results for the identified endpoint addresses (Perlman discloses a design that uses memory for storage (column 5, lines 26-29, Perlman). The data obtained through probing must be stored (caching is equivalent to storing) if it is to be useful. In addition, Perlman goes on to disclose that a reduction of resource consumption occurs in the design due to the use of fewer packets (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). The use of storage is resource consumption and since fewer resources are consumed due to fewer packets, less caching is used as well).

3. With regards to claim 3, Perlman teaches a method including receiving probe results for the individual endpoint addresses in the identified group and using a single network processing device address to identify the probe results fro all of the individual endpoint addresses (Perlman teaches that two packets (including their messages) are combined into one packet (with one message) (column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman)).

4. With regards to claim 4, Perlman teaches a method including using probe results for one of the identified endpoint addresses to represent probe results for multiple ones of the identified endpoint addresses (Perlman teaches that two packets (including their

messages) are combined into one packet (with one message) (column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman)).

5. With regards to claim 7, Perlman teaches an apparatus for consolidating plural endpoint probe results into a reduced number of representative endpoint probe results, the apparatus comprising:

- A mapping mechanism for mapping the probe results for multiple endpoints into a reduced number of endpoint probe results that substantially represent the preparedness of each of the multiple endpoints (Detection of lost connectivity is viewed as a form of endpoint preparedness indication, column 1, lines 9-12, Perlman) (Mapping endpoints to a reduced number of multiple endpoints is equivalent to combining two distinct packets into one packet, column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman), the mapping mechanism identifying multiple endpoints within a network by their individual network addresses and mapping endpoint probe results associated with the individual network addresses into a same network address that is representative of the endpoints (Perlman discloses a design where the status of nodes is obtained through packets that request for acknowledgement from neighboring nodes (column 3, lines 55-65, Perlman). The packets (equivalent to probes) are sent and received between different nodes. The packets affirm the status of neighboring nodes (equivalent to the same network domain claim). In addition, fewer addresses are used as claimed since the packets obtain

information from neighboring node. Travel time is saved along with savings in resources (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman)), and

- A recording mechanism for recording the reduced number of endpoint probe results and associating the reduced number of endpoint probe results with the same network address (Perlman discloses a design that incorporates memory, this is viewed to be a recording mechanism, column 5, lines 26-29, Perlman). In addition, data obtained through probing must be stored if it is to be useful).

6. With regards to claim 8, Perlman teaches: a proxy reporting mechanism for reporting the reduced-and-recorded endpoint probe results as representative of one or more of the multiple endpoints that is mapped by said mapping mechanism into such reduced-and-recorded endpoint probe results (Perlman teaches that the distinct messages of two packets could be combined into one to be transferred over the network. Transferring over a network is viewed as being equivalent to proxy-reporting. The combining of packets results in the reduced number of probes and are considered equivalent, column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman).

7. With regards to claim 9, Perlman teaches: a caching mechanism for caching the reduced-and-recorded probe results for the multiple endpoints (Perlman discloses a design that uses memory for storage, this is equivalent to caching, column 5, lines 26-29, Perlman).

8. With regards to claim 10, Perlman teaches: a pinging mechanism for producing the plural endpoint probe results, said pinging mechanism test-probing plural endpoints

to determine the preparedness thereof for calls routed thereto (Pinging is a method used to determine if an address is available. Perlman discloses a design that checks nodes to see if they are "alive", which is interpreted to be a form of pining, column 3, lines 55-59, Perlman).

9. With regards to claim 13, Perlman teaches: A voice frame network address consolidation method for use with pinging endpoints to determine their interconnectivity preparedness, the method comprising:

- Identifying multiple endpoints within the voice frame network by their individual network addresses;
- Mapping the network addresses of the identified endpoints into a single network address that is representative of the multiple endpoints (Perlman teaches that the distinct messages of two packets could be combined into one. This is equivalent to the mapping to reduced number of probe results, column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman);
- And utilizing the pinging results (Pinging is a method used to determine if an address is available. Perlman discloses a design that checks nodes to see if they are "alive", which is interpreted to be a form of pining, column 3, lines 55-59, Perlman) for the mapped-to network address to represent the interconnectivity preparedness of the multiple endpoints (Perlman teaches that the distinct messages of two packets could be combined into one. This is equivalent to the mapping to reduced number of probe results (column 4, lines 11-16, Perlman)).

10. With regards to claim 16, Perlman teaches a computer-readable medium containing a program for consolidating voice frame network address endpoint probe results to determine their interconnectivity preparedness, the program comprising:

- Instructions for identifying multiple endpoints within the network by their individual network: addresses;
- Instructions for mapping the network addresses of the identified multiple endpoints into a network address that is representative of the multiple endpoints;
- And instructions for utilizing the pinging results for the mapped-to network address to represent the interconnectivity preparedness of the multiple endpoints that are mapped thereto

  (Perlman discloses a design where the status of nodes is obtained through packets that request for acknowledgement from neighboring nodes (column 3, lines 55-65, Perlman). The packets (equivalent to probes) are sent and received between different nodes. The packets affirm the status of neighboring nodes (equivalent to the same network domain claim). In addition, fewer addresses are used as claimed since the packets obtain information from neighboring node. Travel time is saved along with savings in resources (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Furthermore, pinging is a method used to determine if an address is available. Perlman discloses a design that checks nodes to see if they are "alive", which is interpreted to be a form of pining (column 3, lines 55-59, Perlman)).

1. As to claim 19, Perlman teaches: Apparatus for consolidating plural endpoint probe results into a reduced number of representative endpoint probe results, the apparatus comprising:
   - Means for identifying multiple endpoints within the voice frame network by their individual network addresses;
   - Means for mapping the network addresses of the identified ones of the multiple endpoints into a network address that is representative of the similarly situated endpoints;
   - And means for utilizing the pinging results for the mapped-to network address to represent the interconnectivity preparedness of the multiple endpoints that are mapped thereto

   (Perlman discloses a design where the status of nodes is obtained through packets that request for acknowledgement from neighboring nodes (column 3, lines 55-65, Perlman). The packets (equivalent to probes) are sent and received between different nodes. The packets affirm the status of neighboring nodes (equivalent to the same network domain claim). In addition, fewer addresses are used as claimed since the packets obtain information from neighboring node. Travel time is saved along with savings in resources (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Furthermore, pinging is a method used to determine if an address is available. Perlman discloses a design that checks nodes to see if they are "alive", which is interpreted to be a form of pining (column 3, lines 55-59, Perlman)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perlman (US005805818A) in view of Uppaluru (US005915001A).

11. With regards to claim 5, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, a method including associating at least one of the reduced network addresses with a Public Branch Exchange (PBX) and associating multiple ones of the identified endpoint addresses with Internet Protocol (IP) phones

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP phone.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a

telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP phone as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

12. With regards to claim 6, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, a method including associating at least one of the identified endpoint addresses with an Internet protocol (IP) voice gateway

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a

telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP gateway as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

13. With regards to claim 11, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the multiple endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) phone

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP phone.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP phone as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

14. With regards to claim 12, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the multiple endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) voice gateway

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP gateway as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

15. With regards to claim 14, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) phone

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an

address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP phone.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP phone as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

16. With regards to claim 15, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) voice gateway

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP gateway as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

17. With regards to claim 17, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the multiple endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) phone

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP phone.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP phone as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

18. With regards to claim 18, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the multiple endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) voice gateway

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the

purpose of providing an IP gateway as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

19. With regards to claim 20, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) phone

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP phone.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP phone as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

20. With regards to claim 21, Perlman teaches through Uppaluru, an apparatus wherein at least one of the endpoints includes an Internet protocol (IP) voice gateway

(Perlman teaches a design where packets to acquire node status information is are combined into a single node (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman). Each such node has an address. In addition, Perlman teaches a design where the network may be a public or private telecommunications facility (column 5, line 36, Perlman). Each node is equivalent to a computer in Perlman's design (column 5, lines 15-32, Perlman). Perlman however fails to describe the node as an IP gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Uppaluru discloses a design that contains a telecommunications system, which incorporates a computer configured to operate as a telephone (column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru). Such a device serves as a phone that can work as a gateway to the Internet and is interpreted as being the same as an IP phone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Uppaluru's teaching (the use of a computer as a telephone, column 6, lines 14-15, Uppaluru) with the teachings of Perlman, for the purpose of providing an IP gateway as an endpoint to improve voice and speech processing systems (column 2, line 13-14, Uppaluru)).

Response to Arguments

The arguments filed by the applicant on December 18, 2003 have been thoroughly considered, unfortunately they are not deemed fully persuasive. The following are brief explanations in response to the arguments presented.

Applicant argues that packet is not equivalent to a probe. In Perlman's design, the packet contains control information to request acknowledgement from the

neighboring nodes (column 3, lines 55-65, Perlman). In addition, when the Examiner states that the status of the neighboring nodes is obtained, it is based on Perlman's disclosure that the neighbor is checked if it is "alive" (column 3, line 58, Perlman). To check if a node is alive, the packet, including information pertaining to, must obtain some data from the node it's status. Essentially, the packet is used to "probe" the neighboring nodes for their status and hence probe is viewed as being equivalent to the packet of Perlman's design.

Furthermore, Perlman's design has fewer packets being used, as stated earlier. Applicant argues that Perlman does not suggest using the same network address to represent performance results for multiple endpoint addresses. Examiner feels that since fewer packets are being used, and that the packets contain information pertaining to neighboring nodes and that the messages of each of the multiple packets are combined into a single message in a single packet (column 4, lines 11-19, Perlman), Perlman does suggest the claimed feature. Since multiple messages are being combined into a single message, Perlman's design allows for multiple addresses to be combined into a single address. The messages of Perlman's design are data relating to each of the nodes and addresses are one such possible data.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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